

# The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."  
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## TERMS:

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## SENATORIAL RESIGNATIONS.

We have been furnished by Messrs. BROWN and STRANGE, with the following copies of Letters sent to His Excellency the Governor of this State, to be laid before the next General Assembly, by which these gentlemen resign their seats in the Senate of the United States, to take effect from and after the meeting of that body. Whatever may be the result of this step, our Senators have pursued the course of high-minded and honorable men, and will be still more endeared to the Democratic Republican party of this State. The *Rayner Resolutions* will now be fairly before the people, and their adoption by the last Legislature of North Carolina, which was the consummation of the most vindictive party spirit and the vilest hypocrisy, will be judged of by them.

Washington City, 30th June, 1840.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, which is to assemble on the third Monday of November next:

Gentlemen: In pursuance of the determination announced by me, when I submitted to the Senate of the United States certain Resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, at its last session, in relation to certain measures of the General Government, I tender to you my resignation for the residue of the term for which I was elected to the Senate of the United States; to take effect from and after the meeting of the next General Assembly.

The reasons which influenced me in coming to this determination, were so fully made known by me in the remarks which I made at the time, when the Resolutions were presented to the Senate of the United States, that I will not again recapitulate them, more than by briefly adverting to a few of the leading considerations which induced me to postpone tendering my resignation until the present period.

I did not believe, after giving to the Resolutions the most mature deliberation, that they were to be regarded as Resolutions of Instruction; or that those who passed them intended to recognise in them that cardinal principle in the Republican Creed. This conclusion was forced on me, not merely from the absence of any assertion of the principle of instruction, in the Resolutions themselves, but by the distinct rejection, by the majority who passed them, of an amendment offered in both Houses of the General Assembly, proposing to make them Resolutions of Instruction. The assertion of this principle in the Resolutions themselves, has been the universal practice among those who acknowledge the right of instruction; not only in our own Legislature, but in the Legislatures of other States of the Confederacy, whenever they have deemed it their duty to resort to the exercise of this great right. This practice is founded on the obvious principle, that when the Legislature, by resolutions of instruction, command their will to be done, touching public measures, all further responsibility is removed from the Senator, and the vote which he gives is the vote of the Legislature.

Acting, therefore, upon the principle that when the Legislature is elected by the Legislature of a State, he is responsible to the people of that State, until the Legislature representing them chooses, by Resolutions of Instruction, to take from him that responsibility, and perceiving as well from the language of the Resolutions themselves, as from the proceedings which took place on them when under consideration, that such was not the intention of the Legislature, I did not consider that I was bound either to obey or resign.

In deliberating on the course which it was my duty to pursue, I anxiously sought to adopt that which, in my judgment, was best calculated to preserve the rights of the people of the State. If the Resolutions had asserted the Right of Instruction, then there would have been no option, but prompt obedience or resignation. This, however, not being the case, either would have been alike violative of the rights of the People of the State, with which I had been entrusted, and subversive of the Right of Instruction.

In thus tendering my resignation, I feel it my duty to state that it is not prompted by a belief that the Resolutions passed by the late General Assembly imposed on me any such obligation, but from an anxious desire to submit my public course to the decision of the people of the State; which would have been done at an earlier period, if an election had sooner intervened.

I avail myself of this occasion to declare, explicitly, my belief in the right of the Legislature of a State to instruct their Senators, and of the corresponding duty which it imposes on them to yield obedience or to return the political power which has been entrusted to them to those from whom they derived it.

I cannot conclude this communication without expressing to the General Assembly, and through them to the people of the State, my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments, for the distinguished honors which they have at different times con-

firmed on me, and the lively gratitude with which these manifestations of public confidence will be ever cherished by me.

It would be presumptuous in me to claim exemption from error, in acting on the many important questions which have been before Congress, since I have occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States. I have, however, the consolation to know that whatever errors I may have committed, my motives have been disinterested, and that my public course has been dictated by an anxious desire to promote the happiness of our common country, and to perpetuate its free institutions.

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
BEDFORD BROWN.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

I hereby resign the trust with which the legislature of the State of North Carolina was pleased to honor me as one of her Representatives in the Senate of the United States; which resignation I desire to take effect at the commencement of your next session.

No unwillingness to serve my country; no under-estimate of the high and undeserved honor I enjoy in representing a State whose character is unsullied and whose people are unsurpassed for moral purity; no insensibility to the heavy debt of gratitude that rests upon me for the many marks of confidence and the unmerited favors I have received; not even the conviction I feel of my own inadequacy to the responsible and weighty duties of the station I fill induces me to resign it. On the contrary, the proudest retrospect I shall ever have is, that the representatives of one of the noblest States of the American Union, thought me worthy to represent her in the most august body under the Sun; and the most cheering consciousness I shall ever experience, will be that of having discharged the duties of the station with a fidelity measured only by my ability.

My political principles have never been disguised and they were well known not only to those who elected me, but to every other citizen of the State with whose acquaintance I was honored.—No one can say that I have given a vote in the Senate of the United States, which could not have been foretold by every man at all conversant with public affairs. Those votes have, I firmly believe, been just such as the people of N. Carolina, or their representatives, by whom I was elected, would have instructed me to give. Yet, since my election, a general election for members of the legislature has taken place and made some change in the complexion of that body, whether or not fairly representing the sentiments of a majority of the people, is a question which the people themselves must decide. At their last session, majorities of both branches of that body, were pleased to adopt resolutions expressive of the opinion that my course was not in conformity to the wishes of the people. From that opinion mine respectfully differed.—Had that body assumed its proper responsibility and instructed me, how to act, I should have either obeyed those instructions literally or forthwith resigned. The mere expression of opinion, left all the responsibility upon my shoulders, only increasing thereby its weight and delicacy. I was not ignorant that there was a design in some to use these resolutions as a snare in which I was to be caught and my political death accomplished. Nay, many believed there was no way for me to escape. If I treated the resolutions as instructions and resigned, (for the terms of the resolutions rendered obedience impossible,) and thereby insure my place being filled by an opponent of the administration, I should bring upon myself condemnation as a traitor to those who had trusted me, or as a cowardly deserter of my post in the hour of trial. If on the other hand I neither resigned nor obeyed, I should be denounced as one who disregarded the will of my constituents and set at naught their right to instruct me. I saw the dilemma in which I should be placed, and resolved to escape from it by throwing back the responsibility where it properly belonged. I was well convinced that I could not with propriety treat the resolutions as instructions, and so respectfully informed the Legislature, requesting at the same time, that if I was wrong, I might be set right. My conclusion if wrong, was not corrected, and I might have contented myself in my position until its term expired. But I knew the public mind was much stirred concerning the doctrine of instructions, and that ungenerous persons would, notwithstanding the pains I had taken to set myself right, impute to me the design of holding under constitutional forms a place for which according to its spirit and substance I was unfit.—It had been said by high authority, that I was supporting an administration to which my constituents were opposed.—I am among the last men to question the representative character of our government, or to deny to the people the right of setting up and pulling down at pleasure, and I would sooner perish than avail myself of a position in which their generous confidence had placed me to thwart their wishes. Believing that the legislative elections had not taken place in reference to any such result, and that the appointment of my successor could not be made in conformity to the expressed wishes of the people, my immediate resignation would not have secured obedience to their will. But, I determined and accordingly promised to resign in time for the people to avail themselves of the first occasion of indicating their choice of a Senatorial representative.

That pledge is now redeemed. I return to private life, with a bosom glowing with the same zeal for my country, and the same confidence that the people will do right, as when I accepted at their hands a trust, conferring more honor than a diadem.

That every citizen of the State may be apprized of my resignation and the motive that leads to it, I shall take the liberty of furnishing a copy of this letter for publication.

I am with very high respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
ROBERT STRANGE.

Washington, June 30th, 1840.

## MESSAGE.

FROM  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,  
In relation to the adjustment of the  
Northeastern Boundary.

To the Senate:

The importance of the subject to the tranquility of our country makes it proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to the information heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th of January last, the copy of a letter just received from Mr. Fox, announcing the determination of the British Government to consent to the principles of our last proposition for the settlement of the question of the northeastern boundary, with a copy of the answer made to it by the Secretary of State. I cannot doubt that, with the sincere disposition which actuates both Governments to prevent any other than an amicable termination of the controversy, it will be found practicable so to arrange the details of a conventional agreement on the principles alluded to, as to effect that object.

The British commissioners, in their report communicated by Mr. Fox, express an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that so long contended for by Great Britain. The report is altogether *ex parte* in its character, and has not yet, as far as we are informed, been adopted by the British Government. It has, however, assumed a form sufficiently authentic and important to justify the belief that it is to be used hereafter by the British Government in the discussion of the question of boundary; and, as it differs essentially from the line claimed by the United States, an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territory therein more particularly brought into view, would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision by them to enable the Executive to carry it into effect will be necessary.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, June, 27th, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, June, 22, 1840.

The undersigned her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has the honor to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States, by order of his Government, the accompanying printed copies of a report and map which have been presented to her Majesty's Government by Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the disputed territory.

The undersigned is instructed to say that it will, of course, have become the duty of her Majesty's Government to lay the said report and map before Parliament; but her Majesty's Government have been desirous, as a mark of courtesy and consideration towards the Government of the United States, that documents bearing upon a question of so much interest and importance to the two countries should, in the first instance, be communicated to the President. The documents had been officially placed in the hands of her Majesty's Government only a few days previously to the date of the instruction addressed to the undersigned.

Her Majesty's Government feel an unabated desire to bring the long pending questions connected with the boundary between the U. States and the British possessions in North America to a final and satisfactory settlement; being well aware that questions of this nature, as long as they remain open between two countries, must be the source of frequent irritation on both sides, and are liable at any moment to lead to events that may endanger the existence of friendly relations.

It is obvious that the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States must be beset with various and really existing difficulties, or else those questions would not have remained open ever since the year 1783, notwithstanding the frequent and earnest endeavors made by each Government to bring them to an adjustment; but her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success.

The best clew to guide the two Governments in their future proceedings may perhaps be obtained by an examination of the causes of past failure; and the most prominent amongst these causes has certainly been a want of correct information as to the topographical features and physical character of the district in dispute.

This want of adequate information may be traced as one of the difficulties which embarrassed the Netherlands Government in its endeavors to decide the points submitted to its arbitration in 1830. The same has been felt by the Government in England; it has been felt and admitted by the Government of the U. States, and even by the local Government of the contiguous State of Maine.

The British Government and the Government of the United States agreed, therefore, two years ago, that a survey of the disputed territory, by a joint commission, would be the measure best calculated to elucidate and solve the questions at issue. The President proposed such a commission, and her Majesty's Government consented to it; and it was believed by her Majesty's Government that the general principles upon which the commission was to be guided in its local operations had been settled by mutual agreement, arrived at by means of a correspondence which took place between the two Governments in 1837 and 1838. Her Majesty's Government accordingly transmitted, in April of last year, for the consideration of the President, the draught of a convention to regulate the proceedings of the proposed commission. The preamble of that draught recited textually the agreement that had been come to by means of notes which had been exchanged between the two Governments; and the articles of the draught were framed, as her Majesty's Government considered, in strict conformity with that agreement.

But the Government of the United States did not think proper to assent to the convention so proposed.

The United States Government did not, indeed, allege that the proposed convention was at variance with the result of the previous correspondence between the two Governments; but it thought that the convention would establish a

commission of "mere exploration and survey;" and the President was of opinion that the step next to be taken by the two Governments should be to contract stipulations, bearing upon the face of them the promise of a final settlement, under some form or other, and within a reasonable time.

The United States Government accordingly transmitted to the undersigned, for communication to Her Majesty's Government, in the month of July last, a counter-draught of convention, varying considerably in some parts (as the Secretary of State of the United States admitted, in his letter to the undersigned of the 29th of July last,) from the draught proposed by Great Britain. But the Secretary of State added, that the United States Government did not deem it necessary to comment upon the alterations so made, as the text itself of the counter-draught would be found sufficiently perspicuous.

Her Majesty's Government might certainly well have expected that some reasons would have been given to explain why the U. States Government declined to confirm an arrangement which was founded upon propositions made by that Government itself, and upon modifications to which that Government had agreed; or, that if the American Government thought the draught of convention thus proposed was not in conformity with the previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

Her Majesty's Government, considering the present state of the boundary question, concur with the Government of the U. States in thinking that it is, on every account, expedient that the next measure to be adopted by the two Governments should contain arrangements which will necessarily lead to a final settlement; and they think that the convention which they proposed last year to the President, instead of being framed so as to constitute a mere commission of exploration and survey, did, on the contrary, contain stipulations calculated to lead to the final ascertainment of the boundary between the two countries.

There was, however, undoubtedly, one essential difference between the British draught and the American counter-draught. The British draught contained no provision embodying the principle of arbitration. The American counter-draught did contain such a provision.

The British draught contained no provision for arbitration, because the principle of arbitration had not been proposed on either side during the negotiations upon which that draught was founded; and because, moreover, it was understood, at that time, that the principle of arbitration would be decidedly objected to by the United States.

But as the United States Government have now expressed a wish to embody the principle of arbitration in the proposed convention, Her Majesty's Government are perfectly willing to accede to that wish.

The undersigned is accordingly instructed to state, officially, to Mr. Forsyth, that Her Majesty's Government consent to the two principles which form the main foundation of the American counter-draught, namely: first, that the commission to be appointed shall be so constituted as necessarily to lead to a final settlement of the questions of boundary at issue between the two countries; and, secondly, that, in order to secure such a result, the convention by which the commission is to be created shall contain a provision for arbitration upon points as to which the British and American commissioners may not be able to agree.

The undersigned is, however, instructed to add, that there are many matters of detail in the American counter-draught which Her Majesty's Government cannot adopt. The undersigned will be furnished from his Government, by an early opportunity, with an amended draught, in conformity with the principles above stated, to be submitted to the consideration of the President. And the undersigned expects to be at the same time furnished with instructions to propose to the Government of the United States a fresh, local, and temporary convention, for the better prevention of incidental border collisions within the disputed territory during the time that may be occupied in carrying through the operations of survey or arbitration.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 26, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the U. States, has had the honor to receive a note addressed to him on the 22nd inst., by Mr. Fox, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, enclosing printed copies of the report and map laid before the British Government by the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the territory in dispute between the two countries, and communicating the consent of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to the two principles which form the main foundation of the counter-proposition of the United States for the adjustment of the question.

The undersigned, having laid Mr. Fox's note before the President, is instructed to say, in answer, that the President duly appreciates the motives of courtesy which prompted the British Government to communicate to that of the United States the documents referred to; and that he derives great satisfaction from the announcement that Her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success; and from the prospect held out by Mr. Fox of his being accordingly furnished, by an early opportunity, with the draught of a proposition, amended in conformity with the principles to which Her Majesty's Government has acceded, to be submitted to the consideration of this Government.

Mr. Fox states, that his Government might have expected that, when the American counter-draught was communicated to him, some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined accepting the British draught of convention; or, that, if it thought the draught was not in conformity with previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

In the note which the undersigned addressed to Mr. Fox on the 29th of July of last year, transmitting the American counter-draught, he stated

that, in consequence of the then recent events on the frontier, and the danger of collision between the citizens and subjects of the two Governments, a mere commission of exploration and survey would be inadequate to the exigencies of the occasion, and fall behind the just expectations of the people of both countries; and referred to the importance of having the measure next adopted bear upon its face stipulations which must result in a final settlement, under some form, and in a reasonable time. These were the reasons which induced the president to introduce in the new project the provisions which he thought calculated for the attainment of so desirable an object; and which, in his opinion, rendered obviously unnecessary any allusion to the previous agreements referred to by Mr. Fox. The President is gratified to find that a concurrence in those views has brought the minds of Her Majesty's Government to a similar conclusion; and from this fresh indication of harmony in the wishes of the two cabinets, he permits himself to anticipate the most satisfactory result from the measure under consideration.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to offer to Mr. Fox renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

H. S. FOX, Esq.,  
Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c. &c.

"The Globe represents Gen. HARRISON as a doct and a drunkard, as a maniac breaking from his cage, and rushing into the streets of Cincinnati with insane violence, and blasphemous language." Senator PASSMORE's letter of the 25th May, to a committee of the citizens of Georgia.

We have been lashed, as the Globe has been, for re-publishing the articles from Cincinnati, touching General HARRISON's violence towards Mr. BUCHANAN of Ohio. In consequence, we have written to Cincinnati to ascertain the facts—but an article from the last Catskill Recorder, supersedes the necessity of any further inquiry. The Catskill (N. Y.) Recorder, of the 25th inst., contains a correspondence between Dr. E. P. STRONG and Mr. C. HALE of Cincinnati, which amply confirms the reports, lately published, of Gen. HARRISON's towering passion in regard to Mr. BUCHANAN of Ohio, and his violent language. Gen. H. did not hesitate to use such expressions as these: He "said BUCHANAN had calumniated him, and was a DAMNED SCOUNDREL" for saying that he had signed a bill while Governor of Indiana, that a man should not vote without holding 50 acres of land; GOD DAMN HIM, (BUCHANAN,) he was a lawyer and knew better, for the ordinance of the Territory required it, and he (HARRISON) would not veto any law that the Legislature passed. That BUCHANAN was a DAMNED SCOUNDREL, and any person who took his part, and the party were all a set of DAMNED SCOUNDRELS!" Having been severely abused for publishing an account of this scene, we shall plead the truth, by publishing the whole correspondence. Mr. HALE is the gentleman, with whom Gen. HARRISON had the conversation at Cincinnati.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Testimony of one Who Knows him.

The federal party of Zanesville (Ohio,) and thereabout, have claimed as a convert to their cause the venerable and consistent democrat, David Robb. Mr. Robb is a log cabin man of the old stamp—plain, blunt, upright and downright, and thus he speaks in relation to the matter.

"I cannot, however, vote for Gen. Harrison under any circumstances. I presume I am better acquainted with the General than any man in Guernsey county. I set with and voted with him during two winters—and took a strong stand against him in his plan of selling free white citizens of Ohio into slavery, for the want of ability to pay fines and costs for the most trifling offences—such as assault and battery, selling spirituous liquors without license, riding faster than a walk over a bridge, &c. I believe that it is only necessary for a democrat to be well acquainted with Gen. Harrison, to be induced to withhold his vote from him. I for one cannot support him because I believe him to be a federalist of the old stamp—because he is opposed to the leading measures of the present administration—because he is the bank candidate—because he is an anti-masonic candidate. In a word, because he is the candidate of the party that is made of the fractions of all factions, and the fag ends of all parties.

"In speaking of Gen. Harrison, I must be understood as confining myself to his political principles and his want of qualifications for the office to which he aspires. As a man, I respect many traits in his character—as a citizen, I believe him honest in his dealings, and a friendly companion. He was my personal friend; and advocated my cause in several debates of a personal character; but as a politician I never admired, and I like him less now than before—because I think he has lent himself to serve those who during the last war, were his worst enemies—those who cursed him then for a coward, and all that sort of thing—those who cursed the war and all its advocates—reflected at our defeat, and at the success of the enemy—and who now, without any change in either his creed or theirs, extol his military and civil qualifications to the skies—when in fact, I think, as they professed to believe, he never performed any exploits as a General. But what destroys my confidence in his present professed political friends more than any thing else, is—that during the last war, whilst they cursed him for his cowardice and imbecility, I, and many others defended him, not that we believed him to be a great General, but because we were willing to sustain him for the sake of the cause of our common country; and that he was doing as well as he knew how; and notwithstanding they pretended to dread with holy horror the elevation of a 'Military chieftain,' to the office of President in 1828—they now predicate his claims to that office, upon his military exploits. I say that there is something 'rotten in Denmark,' that it is not for the good of the country that they wish to elect him, but to serve their own party designs, in the overthrow of our democratic form of government. Neither do they take Harrison as a matter of choice, but of necessity—because he is the available candidate, pliable and credulous by nature; and in a word they think if elected, he will be the President, ex officio only while Clay, Webster, & Co. will be in fact; this I say of them as a political party; as citizens and men I esteem many of them as highly as any others."

## VOICE OF MORALITY

EFFECTS OF HARD CIDER.—It is as we supposed. There are those even among the whig party whose notions of propriety revolt at the invitations to drunkenness which belong to the whig method of canvassing for the approaching election of president. Their prejudices can carry them a good way but not quite so far as to approve of such disgraceful means of recruiting the ranks of their party.

The other day a meeting was held at the Central Presbyterian Church in Broom street, to adopt measures to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the booths and tents erected around the public ground on the fourth of July. Dr. Reese of this city, in the course of a speech made on that occasion, a report of which we find in the Commercial Advertiser, said:

"But yesterday I saw a virtuous widowed mother agonized over the body of her only son, not yet verged into manhood, brought to her peaceful home drunk, and not for the first time, and made so at a political meeting to which curiosity had led him. Sir, I am not indifferent to party feeling; I, too, have my preferences, and strong ones, too; but I had rather every political party annihilated to-morrow, than that the virtuous aged matrons of our country should be brought down to their graves in sorrow by the ruin of their sons, in the first introduction to public life."

It seems from the account of Dr. Reese, that these Tippecanoe clubs are traps for the inexperienced and unwary. Here they take their first lessons in vice. They venture into these places of debauchery, and "an enemy is put into their mouths to steal away their brains." Here is a story of a young man who was never drunk in his life; he attends a political meeting, not to take a part in what is going on, but merely for curiosity; he is a fair mark for the whig recruiters; he is taken into their fellowship; he is plied with bumpers and dizzied with songs and choruses, made a Harrison patriot, and finally sent home helplessly drunk to his mother. In relating this incident Dr. Reese, as we learn from a gentleman who was present, stated that it took place at one of the LOG CABINS erected in this city; but in the report of the Commercial, this designation of the place is accidentally or purposely left out.

No wonder that those who see their friends and the members of their families debauched and depraved by these expedients, should be ready in their intense abhorrence, grief and disgust, to separate themselves from a party which no longer pretends to contend for principles and measures, but seeks to multiply its numbers by corrupting those whom it wishes to seduce.

N. Y. Evening Post.

The following extract is from a leading and intelligent gentleman of Virginia:

Warrenton, June 9th, 1840.

"I am no partisan; I always acted with the Whigs up to the nomination of Gen. Harrison, to which I could not give my adhesion. Gen. Harrison (who is said to be a Jeffersonian Democrat, by those who would hate him if they thought so,) is a federalist of the indelible stamp of the Elder Adams. It cannot be denied that he returned, on one occasion from the seat of Government to Cincinnati, with a black cockade on his hat, and it is a notorious fact that he advocated the most ultra Federal measure which has ever been known to the people of this country, for in the heat of his excitement against the Constitutional right of a sovereign State to protect her own peculiar and local interests, he pronounced Gen. Jackson's Proclamation the best act of his life. I do not believe, myself, that the Federalists consider Harrison's capacity equal to the important duties of the high and responsible station to which they would call him. Harrison has lived nearly three-score and ten years, and his present supporters have just discovered that he is a statesman: 'Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon.'—The fact is, the federalists, in the violence of their opposition to Martin Van Buren, discarded their favorite because they did not consider him sufficiently popular, and united upon one whom they hoped to run into office under the captivating title of 'hero.' They have hoisted a banner with the words 'military chieftain' emblazoned upon it, and are now claiming for their new idol, the homage of a free and intelligent people. They are trying to kindle into a blaze the dying embers of his military fame, and to revive laurels long ago faded.

"Suffer me to say, in conclusion, that I did not think when Gen. Harrison was first nominated for the Presidency, that so important a trust ought to be committed to his charge, nor do I believe now, that he is qualified, in any respect whatever, for the chief Magistracy of this great Republic.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully, &c. &c.

EDWARD DIXON.

A HARD HIT.—General Harrison gave as a toast, some years ago, the following, which figures at the heads of many of the Whig papers: "The People—They are competent to do their own voting and their own fighting."

At a Democratic meeting in Loudon county, Va., a resolution was passed which admits the truth of the General's toast, and adds:

"And it is the duty of all candidates to do their own thinking and their own voting."

Harrison's friends don't agree to the amendment.

A good thing.—A strong cement for Glass, Wood, &c.—Steep inglass twenty-four hours in common white brandy, then gently boil and keep stirring, until the composition is well mixed, and a drop, if cooled, will become a strong jelly. Then strain it through a clean linen cloth into a vessel to be kept closely stopped. A gentle heat will dissolve this glue into a colorless fluid. Dishes of wood, glass, or earthen, if united with this cement, will break elsewhere rather than separate in the old break. In applying the cement, rub the edges which are to be united, then place them together and hold them for two minutes, and the work is done. This is very easily done, and incomparably better than any thing else for the purpose.

MELANCHOLY.—William Ritchie, esq., a merchant of Philadelphia, while bathing in the Ohio river, at Wheeling, on the 12th ult., after having swam across, sunk on returning, to rise no more.